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with "The Arts and Religion," "Education and the Future of the Race," and "The Fruits of Education."

The latter part of the volume is not as systematic and complete, doubtless because the author did not finish his manuscript which here is rather fragmentary. As might be expected, too, his suggestions on social problems do not reveal the extensive knowledge characteristic of the earlier chapters. Many of his suggestions are most interesting. For instance, the suggestion that it would be worth while, for the sake of the race, for the government to make a long experiment to see what conditions favored longevity. He would like to see more attention paid to physical factors in marriage but fears that Anglo-Saxon notions will not permit the imposition of a physical certificate.

Recognizing frankly the shortcomings of the volume, it is one of tremendous interest and great value. It is simple, not technical, and will be of decided profit to all who are dealing with social subjects. It is to be hoped that other physicians will recognize as did Dr. Herter the necessity of educating the public at large as well as curing the sick.

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**Hull, G. H.** *Industrial Depressions.* Pp. xiv, 287. Price, \$2.95. New York: F. A. Stokes Company, 1911.

Numerous theories have from time to time been propounded to account for industrial depressions. Mr. Hull comes forward with a new one; that the "High Price of Construction is the real, original and underlying cause of the mysterious industrial depressions which have occurred in the industrial nations when these depressions have come in the absence of external and recognized causes."

In a sense there is some truth in this theory, but there are a few who would be willing to accord to this single factor the ultimate and controlling influence that is ascribed to it by Mr. Hull. It has long been recognized that the extraordinarily high prices paid for materials and labor during boom periods result almost inevitably in a reaction, but it is a mistake to assign the result to high prices of construction merely.

Mr. Hull has not been clear as to exactly what he means by the term "construction" throughout the book. Apparently, the term is intended usually to mean building construction, yet at other times, the context allows it to appear that other kinds of construction may also have been included.

Several of Mr. Hull's assertions are not borne out by the facts. The decline of 1900 which he has assigned to high prices of construction was influenced as well by the high prices in all quarters and by the more or less damaging effect exerted upon our export trade by the industrial and financial situation in Germany.

Another object lesson has been drawn from the decline of 1903 when, as Mr. Hull asserts, there was no financial panic or other external event of sufficient importance to bring any check to constructive industries, a state-

ment that is due largely to the author's failure to distinguish between a panic and a crisis or, apparently, to realize that there is a substantial difference between the two. The decline of 1903 was unquestionably influenced very strongly by the tremendous strain to which credit was subjected in the latter part of 1902 and early 1903, and which had been produced by the financial operations of the four years immediately preceding.

Instances of this sort could be multiplied if space permitted, for the writer has failed to familiarize himself with, what may be called "fundamental conditions." While the volume is interesting, it is unscientific in character, and as a solution of industrial depressions utterly fails of its purpose.

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**Jenks, J. W., and Lauck, W. Jett.** *The Immigration Problem.* Pp. xvi, 496. Price, \$1.75. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1912.

For those who have need of a careful digest of the most important findings of the immigration commission, this book will serve excellently. Both authors had a personal part in the work of the commission, Professor Jenks as a member of the commission and Professor Lauck as the expert in charge of the industrial investigation. Consequently, they speak with authority. To criticise the content of the book is practically to criticise the work of the commission, for the findings of that body are accepted with an almost naive confidence, even in matters about which there is serious difference of opinion, and phases of the subject not covered in the report are virtually untouched in this volume. Unfortunately, however, the authors have allowed themselves to be led into making a number of sweeping generalizations, which, while perhaps true, are not supported by any evidence given in the book, and are not justified in a work which professedly relies almost solely on the report of a government commission, and in which practically no critical references to other authorities or sources of information appear. The casual reader is in danger of accepting these too unhesitatingly, because of the authority which the book naturally carries with it. Many of these have to do with the ease of assimilation, such as the statements on pages 198, 209, and particularly on page 267, where the results of Professor Boas' studies are accepted unquestioningly, and a far-reaching deduction based thereupon. Only two other instances may be mentioned here; the conclusion as to the total effect of the transient character of modern immigration, on page 185, and the counsel given on page 197 to pay little attention to the social and political aspects of immigration.

As a literary production, the book leaves much to be desired. The English is rough and in many cases so bad as to suggest undue haste in either composition or proofreading. Occasionally there are ambiguities or omissions which confuse or distort the meaning. Thus the term "native white Americans" is used loosely; on page 154 "adult wage-earners" should be